

NEW YORK HERALD

PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 350 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Edwin W. Wacker, Vice-President; Louis F. Davis, Treasurer; J. H. Fisher, Editor; J. H. Fisher, Secretary.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, \$12.00; Six Months, \$7.00; Three Months, \$4.00; Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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in the Assembly from the old Twenty-fifth district. He went into the war as a captain of field artillery and came out a major.

All of these men are of high standing in their profession and all appear to be of fit temperament for the bench. Their qualifications should appeal not only to Republicans but to many Democrats who are not suited with the judiciary nominees put forward by their own party.

Harding in New York City.

In all Greater New York there isn't a Democratic political worker that can see, hear and think who doesn't know there is going to be a Republican avalanche in this State. There isn't one out of ten such Democratic political workers who doesn't expect Harding to carry this city to-morrow and carry it by a big plurality, even a landslide plurality.

If these Democratic experts are right or if they are anywhere near right as to the way this town is going for Harding to-morrow it ought to be an easy thing to sweep the boroughs and counties of Greater New York for local Republican candidates, because in political avalanches pretty nearly everything goes with the head of the ticket. All the Republican and independent voters, men and women, have to do to make a sweep for their big candidates and their little candidates is to get to the polls and vote the Republican ticket down the line.

Make it a sweep for the Republican candidates for Judges! Make it a sweep for the Republican candidates for Congress, for the State Senate and for the Assembly! Make it a sweep for all!

Get out a full vote to-morrow and go straight down and clear through the whole ticket!

Justice of the Indiscriminate Bonus.

In behalf of the general bonus proposal to be voted on in this State to-morrow a wounded survivor of the war sends an argument which it proves that the indiscriminate bonus distribution ought to be defeated, not passed. He says:

"The people who have suffered the most are solid behind the bonus idea because it is the only solution which has as yet been advanced to enable us to go back into civil life as men."

"Legislation which was introduced at the last session of Congress to help us was promptly killed—too much expense!"

"Our insurance policies were supposed to cover total disability. Thousands of us were totally disabled as a result of wounds received in action for from two to two and a half years, and are still disabled, but have not received a cent in payment, although the premiums were deducted from our monthly pay for just such protection."

"We asked for payment for total disability for the period in which we were incapacitated and upon discharge for a proportionate part of the insurance depending upon our disability. Our generous Congress voted down this measure, denying us the benefits of insurance for which we had paid and are still paying."

"I will cite a few cases with which I am personally familiar: An ex-corporal with an amputation above the knee is receiving the princely sum of \$42 a month as compensation for his injury!"

"Another ex-soldier received \$75 for the following disabilities: one of his hip joints was shot out, he has wounds in his stomach and the other leg also has several bad scars, making it impossible to walk without crutches."

"Men who are permanently totally disabled and cannot get about without an attendant receive \$177.50, out of which they must pay at least \$25 a week to the attendant, leaving \$152.50 on which to live."

"I myself lost a leg and was discharged from the army in July, 1920, but have as yet received no inkling of what my permanent disability will be. A little investigation would disclose scores of cases which are receiving the same treatment. Do you wonder we are backing the bonus bill?"

This newspaper is heart and soul for the fullest recompense, the most liberal assistance and the most adequate as well as prompt care for all such war sufferers as "E. L. G." describes. This newspaper is for doing everything that ought to be done to help others who may not have suffered so fearfully as those described by him yet who do need and deserve ample help. This newspaper believes the people of New York are for the same thing.

But handing out to each of the thousands of men and women that were in the service for a brief interval a twenty dollar bill isn't going to set up anybody for life, whether he deserves to be set up by the State or not. Handing out to thousands of others even \$250 each—the maximum of the indiscriminate distribution under Proposition Number One—isn't going to do much of anything for them. But it is going to take out of the State Treasury seventy to seventy-five millions of dollars. It is going to use up to little or no purpose this colossal sum, scattered in dribbles to anybody that served anywhere at any time under any circumstances, when it might be used in the proper way to great and good purpose.

If seventy to seventy-five millions are to be spent by New York in recompense for war sacrifice, let the money be spent on those that need help as E. L. G. needs it and as he says others need it. Let the seventy-

five millions be spent, let millions more be spent, if necessary, to give them the relief they imperatively require and ought to have from a grateful State and a grateful public.

But don't vote to take seventy-five millions of dollars out of the State Treasury to be scattered indiscriminately in small sops among many thousands that don't need help when there is so much real suffering by war survivors in such desperate plight.

Vote against Proposition Number One! Kill the indiscriminate bonus proposal! Kill it so that the right relief may be given to the right persons that are still suffering, perhaps must suffer for years, the bitter penalties inflicted upon them by the war!

The Easiest Way to Vote the Straight American Ticket.

The easiest way to vote the straight American ticket in New York State to-morrow will be to make with a pencil having black lead a cross X mark in every voting space guarded by the American eagle.

On the Presidential ballot the voting space is a circle under the eagle and above the words "Republican Party." A single cross X mark in this circle will be a straight vote for Harding and Coolidge.

On the ballot for State officers, United States Senator, Representative in Congress and Judges all of the voting spaces are blank squares between the party emblems and the names of the candidates. Wherever the eagle of Americanism appears the name of a Republican follows. If another emblem is printed alongside the eagle it means that the nominee whose name follows is a fusion candidate. The eagle identifies the candidate whose name follows it as the choice of the Republican party.

A ballot with a cross X mark made with a pencil having black lead in every voting space guarded by the American eagle will be counted for the candidates who are pledged to Simon pure Americanism.

Every time you see an eagle, shoot it with a cross X.

No Interference, Please, With a Well Managed Job.

As soon as the Lockwood Housing Committee and its counsel, Mr. U. T. MYER, exposed the rich vein of graft in the building business the Federal Department of Justice hurried to get in on the glory. We have no objection to the Attorney-General's watching the proceeding at close range. It might tempt Mr. PALMER how to go about an investigation, although the day is rather too late to do him any good. But we hope that the Federal law department will not interfere with a proceeding that is being very successfully handled.

This newspaper has long urged that important investigations be conducted by one intelligent and responsible agency. The public has watched cynically, sometimes with a smile and oftener with a frown, the failure of justice where there were too many cooks. The Elwell case was a fizzle because the police and the District Attorney's office turned it into a squabble for glory—and there was no glory. After the Wall street explosion there was a grand rush of investigators. The police, the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, the United States Department of Justice—maybe there were others—hurled themselves on the ruins and got in one another's way. At that time we urged that the case be handled by the Department of Justice, as the crime might be of a national character.

Mr. U. T. MYER and the Lockwood committee have been doing well. The Governor very sensibly assigned to the Attorney-General of this State the task of presenting the fruits of the investigation to the Grand Jury, thus sidetracking the impossible Mr. SWANN and his incompetent staff. The responsibility is centralized. The legislative investigators have the incentive of early success and of the knowledge that the public appreciates their efforts. So it is not going to do any good, and it may do harm, if the Federal Department of Justice tries to run the game. If it wishes to be represented as spectator and reporter, with the idea of taking up any feature which may belong particularly to its own functions, all very well.

But let us have no botching of this big job through needless interference.

Venezelos Rules Through Another Probationary King.

The Greek Parliament on Thursday proclaimed Prince PAUL, the youngest of the deposed CONSTANTINE'S sons, King of Greece, in succession to ALEXANDER, who died last Monday evening as the result of an infection following the bite of a pet monkey. The Parliament also chose Admiral P. COULOUBETIS Regent and immediately installed him in office.

Prince PAUL will not be 19, the age at which under the Greek Constitution a King of Greece attains his majority, until December 14. He is, however, now older than Otto, the first King of the Hellenic kingdom, who ascended the throne before he was 18. Age is not the only point considered in the appointment of a Regent. A more important matter is the fact that Prince PAUL's accession to the throne, even after he has been proclaimed King, is conditional.

Admiral COULOUBETIS was favored for the regency by France and Great Britain, two of the Powers which were the original sponsors of Greece at the time her independence was declared. He proved himself a friend of the Allies in the controversy growing out of the course of Greece preceding the deposition of CONSTANTINE and he was a consistent and faithful supporter of VENIZELOS during the Premier's control of affairs at Salonica.

Nothing is publicly known of young Prince PAUL's attitude to the present Greek Government. He accompanied his parents and his older brother GEORGE into exile in Switzerland, and he is naturally believed to have been during that time completely under the influence of the former King CONSTANTINE and Queen SOPHIA. Premier VENIZELOS in answering the criticisms made by his political opponents in the Parliament asserted that the Government had imposed conditions upon Prince PAUL because it intended that the young ruler should not be a "proxy for the former King CONSTANTINE."

In an early statement Premier VENIZELOS said that these conditions were that the deposed ruler and his oldest son, GEORGE, should not return to Greece, and that they should abandon their claims to the Greek throne. CONSTANTINE still maintains that he never abdicated and that he is ready to return to the throne if the Greek people wish him to do so. He is awaiting the results of the general elections in November, but the present indications are that, despite the efforts of his followers, his party will be defeated and the Venizelos Government will be loyally sustained. The Premier believes that CONSTANTINE will accede to the conditions imposed rather than see a republic established or a prince called from some other country. But, nevertheless, Greece may not be entirely free from the machinations of the deposed ruler for years; the history of republics is like that of confirmed office seeking politicians—they never give up hope.

Vote Early!

In some New York city election districts ballots must be cast at the rate of one a minute from 6 o'clock in the morning, when the polls open, until 6 o'clock in the evening, when they close, if all the voters are to record their will.

In all the election districts lively work will be necessary to meet the requirements of the million and a quarter of men and women who will vote in this town to-morrow.

Because of this every voter should go to the polls at the earliest possible moment. The serious and important act of voting should not be postponed by any citizen.

For those whose business prevents them from going early to the polls one fact is of paramount importance:

Every qualified voter in the voting line when 6 o'clock comes, whether inside the polling place or outside, is entitled to vote. The election officers must deliver ballots to citizens so situated, no matter how great their number or how much time is necessary for them to vote.

The Board of Estimate hacked about \$10,000,000 out of the tentative budget before adopting, on Saturday night, that monstrous draft against the taxpayers of New York City.

The document sent to the Aldermen by the Board of Estimate carries appropriations of \$346,000,000.

The Aldermen have the power to decrease or to eliminate many items which go to make up this unprecedented total.

They should cut the budget to the bone. Their privilege and their duty are to reduce it in every detail in which it can be cut without immediate crippling effect on the transaction of the city's business.

If the Aldermen have the courage and the intelligence to save the taxpayers the millions which could be cut and should be cut out of this paralyzing budget they will earn and receive the lasting gratitude of the menaced citizens of New York.

The schooner Esperanto is expected to sail for America to-day and HARKING and COOLIDGE to-morrow.

Another laughing jackass has been added to the collection in the Zoological Park. Does a laughing jackass continue to laugh after he is locked up for people to look at?

Idealism which seeks the backing of scandalous falsehoods cannot long endure.

The Ku Klux Klan is going to parade in certain States on election day to preserve order. Perhaps the appearance of this white-robed brotherhood will cause some citizens to ask themselves why the States need secret societies to help them perform their primary duties.

When intellectual specimens of AM ATTELL'S dimensions are hailed as "master minds" even optimists will tremble for the mentality of the race in the future.

A ballot in the box is worth a whole library of high purposes and vain regrets.

Nothing of sovereignty will it betray. Rather 'twill point us George Washington's way.

After election there isn't a doubt Woodrow will wish we had let it all out. Under the eagle, the circle within, There we shall place it and know it will win.

Vote early and avoid the rush.

An American Article X.

Others may worry and trouble and vex. We hail with delight one article X.

Never a bullet from it do we dread. It is a peaceable user of lead.

Nothing of sovereignty will it betray. Rather 'twill point us George Washington's way.

After election there isn't a doubt Woodrow will wish we had let it all out. Under the eagle, the circle within, There we shall place it and know it will win.

Vote early and avoid the rush.

DID COX PREDICT IT?

A Strange Prophecy Preceding the Attack on Mr. Harding's Ancestry.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I would like to place an addendum to your editorial article of this morning, "Political Depravity and Moral Degeneracy to Shock the World," making inquiry why Mr. Cox, Democratic candidate for President, only a few days past, in a speech reported in your columns, made the statement that there was a surprise coming to the Republican party before election, asking if it is possible that the slander on Harding's genealogy was the surprise, whether or not he knew the slander was to be published, and, if so, why he did not stop it?

GEORGE S. GRATHAM.

ISLIP, L. I., October 31.

THE SOLDIER DEAD.

The Assertion They Died for the League Resented by a Hero's Family.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: From reports of various speeches emanating from Mr. Cox and Mr. Wilson one would get the impression that unless the League of Nations is approved as Mr. Wilson wants it we will have played false to those who have given their lives in the war, and also played false to their mothers, wives, sisters, &c.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cox would further have us believe that those who have died in battle, and the mothers, wives and sisters of those men, would feel that they have died in vain unless the Covenant is adopted "as is."

Both my brother and I served in the army during the war. My brother was killed in action.

Undoubtedly there are many dead who would feel, and many families of those dead who do feel, just as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cox would have us believe. But brazenly to endeavor to give the impression that all those who have died, and their near relatives, would feel that the great sacrifice was made in vain unless the Covenant is adopted is, in my opinion, my mother's opinion, my sister's opinion, and in the opinion of many other mothers, sisters and brothers, contrary to fact.

In these circumstances it is particularly unwarranted and presumptuous for Mr. Cox and Mr. Wilson to pose as the spokesmen for all our dead and their families.

H. E. G.

SENATOR OTTINGER.

His Attitude in Regard to the Women's Welfare Bills Defended.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Senator Ottinger has been accused of being opposed to the women's so-called welfare bills. He has opposed them in their present form because he knows that their passage would mean the dismissal of hundreds of thousands of women, because all of the women of the world are written in the law women are dismissed and men are employed in their stead.

This happened in the case of the Sammis and the Lockwood laws. They made special provision apparently in favor of women. The result was that men were employed and over 6,000 women were dismissed from work.

These laws had to be repealed very nearly as soon as they were enacted. If such laws are enacted they should include the word "men" in order to give women equal opportunity.

Senator Ottinger favors the highest possible wage for women, as against the lowest possible.

The Women's League of Equal Opportunity, consisting of women workers, has endorsed his candidacy.

Mrs. J. CHEEVER GOODWIN.

New York, October 30.

ENDING WAR.

Sham of the Wilson Covenant Exposed by the Case of Shantung.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: "In Mr. Wilson's mind the supreme object of this war was to end war." So says Secretary Tumulty in his statement published last Friday.

The law presumes a man to expect and to intend the ordinary results of his acts.

How can you end war by forcing China to disarm militarily and to create armies in order to save her integrity? How can you end war by returning Alsace-Lorraine with less than 4,000,000 to France and at the same time create a ten times greater cause for war by turning Shantung with 40,000,000 of Chinese over to Japan?

Will it save the heart of the world to cut the heart out of China?

RAINBOW CHASERS.

The Speciale of 1873 Repeated on a Minor Scale in 1920.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The rainbow chasers are contributing to the gravity of nations by magnifying the importance of the sign of some Republicans, chiefly of local importance, because they are supporting Mr. Wilson's League of Nations, and for one I do not object. Yet I must in the interest of history inquire how their bolt compares with the bolt of giants from the Republican party in 1872. Arbitration, which has made Senator Harding's association of nations possible, was one of the main factors in electing Grant, because the Republican party handled it right and against the ideas of rainbow chasers.

Honore Greeley, the Presidential candidate of the Liberal Republicans and the Democratic govt., was the editor of the New York Tribune, which had been until that campaign the Republican paper. Charles Francis Adams, his chief competitor for the nomination in the Cincinnati convention, was one of the diplomats whom the European diplomats could not bluff.

Charles Sumner was the most scholarly man in the United States Senate. Lyman Trumbull was ranked in the Senate with William Pitt Fessenden and other intellectual giants. Carl Schurz, another Senator, was a brilliant German-American and the first professional reformer of his day. Other Senators and Representatives in Congress also left the Republican party.

There was also a defection of lesser lights, including Reuben E. Fenton, one time Governor of New York State and Senator, and Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republic. A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia Press, John W. Forney of the Philadelphia Press, and other prominent editors took their papers over to Greeley. Chauncey M. Depew is, I believe, about the only distinguished survivor of that bolt. Nearly all of the bolters, like our Chauncey, came back.

One of the causes of the annihilation of the Greeley movement is of pertinent interest to-day. While Grant's mistake was the leading issue, arbitration was a powerful factor in electing Grant.

He conceived a simple but practical plan to settle our dispute with Great Britain over the damages done to our Union shipping by the Confederate cruiser Alabama. His proposition was that arbitration should be established as a principle to settle all disputes that financial considerations should be a secondary question, to be decided by the court of arbitration.

But Sumner, the leader of the idealists, conceived a programme which came perilously near involving the United States and Great Britain in a war. He insisted that as a prerequisite condition to the establishment of arbitration we should demand that Great Britain give up all of Canada and the Bahamas Islands to us and pay us besides the enormous sum of \$60,000,000 for direct and indirect damages which he claimed the Alabama had caused to our shipping.

Sumner got hold of the wrong end of the case, just as Mr. Wilson did when the latter insisted on forcing his League on the Allies before they had settled on the terms of peace with Germany. The American people, with that clarity of vision which distinguishes them, saw that Grant was right. He was following Lincoln's method of taking one thing at a time, and the big thing first. That was one reason why Grant was elected and arbitration was successfully established.

Mr. Wilson was infinitely more headed than Sumner. The American people are clearly that Wilsonism means a superintending union. So they prefer to trust Harding.

And where are the rainbow chasers now? The last I heard of them the doctor-prophets among them were gazing with admiration on the Geneva Council, in which we would have one or two back seats, and overlooking that distressing spectacle of Mr. Jimmy Cox promising the world the moon and the stars on his brow, all the reservations the country might ask, while Mr. Tumulty is chasing out of the White House after him to tell him that the Master wants him to recite his lesson as he learned it.

Thanks, rainbow chasers, my senses of humor is restored. DR. STIMAX.

New York, October 30.

"AN ODDIOUS ATTACK"

A Democratic Newspaper on the Stand Against Senator Harding.

From the New York Times, October 31.

The campaign methods resorted to by certain opponents of Senator Harding in Ohio who by innuendo and personal defamation have sought to do him injury call for universal denunciation. They are properly described by the trustees of Wooster College as unworthy of the country, the League of Nations and the cause of peace.

The Ohio Republican State Committee fifty characterizes it as "malicious propaganda." The issues of the campaign are important, they are lofty and vital to the welfare of the people; they have deeply stirred the public interest. A resort to personal attacks of this nature tends to make the strife of politics ignominious. No denunciation of these methods could be too severe, nor can the public indignation be too heavily visited upon the originators of the odious propaganda.

THE MORAL OBLIGATION.

An Inquiry Into the Degrees of a Greater Binding Force.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: When an "obligation" has become a "moral obligation," and then a "compelling moral obligation," and then an "absolutely compelling moral obligation," are there any other words in the English language that could give it a "greater binding force" on a nation disposed to be honest? JAMES A. TING.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 30.

Portrait of an Autocrat.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In Count Witte's memoirs I note the following passage: "I may observe here that his Majesty does not tolerate about his person anybody he considers more intelligent than himself or anybody with opinions differing from those of the court cambrail."

CONSTANTINE IS KING BY RIGHT, SAYS PAUL

People of Greece Must Put Him Aside Before Young Prince Will Accept.

CITES ELDER BROTHER

George Next in Line, and Only Nation's Voice Can Change It, He Says.

LUERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 30 (Delayed).—Acceptance of the Greek throne by Prince Paul depends entirely upon the wishes of the Greek people, he told the Greek Minister to Switzerland to-day. Prince Paul said, however, that he considered the throne belonged to King Constantine (his father) and that Prince George (his brother) had first call to the throne. The Minister, in extending the offer to Prince Paul, said the Greek Government desired to know in advance whether King Constantine and Prince George would recognize the accession of the young Prince.

Prince Paul said: "I beg you to convey the following knowledge to the Greek Government, and request the latter to convey it to the people of Greece. The throne does not belong to me, but belongs to my august father, King Constantine; my eldest brother, Prince George, is constitutionally his successor. Neither of them ever renounced their rights, but were obliged to leave Greece in obedience to their supreme patriotic duty. The Government itself recognizes this as much by official declarations as by the offer which you have made in its name. The solution of the question raised by their departure is still in suspense."

Concerning the special conditions specified in your offer, the King has always declared himself willing to subordinate his will to the free expression of the desires of the Greek people. As for Prince George, he has never made any declaration at all, and it is not for me to ask him to renounce his rights. I am convinced my point of view corresponds to that of the Greek people, to whom the throne in any case belongs in the exercise of its sovereign rights to make final decision by the free expression of its will, to which we all should, in the interests of our dear homeland, submit ourselves without opposition."

"By this expression of the will of the Greek people internal peace will be fully assured, and at the same time the bonds which have always united the Greek people to the dynasty founded by my venerated grandfather, the late King George, will be strengthened. All members of the dynasty have the same right to the throne. I would, then, consent to ascend the throne only in the event of the Greek people deciding it does not desire the return of my august father and excludes Prince George from his rights of succession."

ATHENS, Oct. 31.—The general elections, which will have much influence on the question of the succession to the throne have been put off from November 7 to November 14.

King Alexander's body was last evening placed in